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Roskamp Institute and the University of South Florida Memory Disorder Clinic, 3515 E. Fletcher Avenue, Tampa, FL 33613, USA.

Related Resources

The aspartyl protease Cathepsin D has previously been suggested to play role in the Alzheimer's disease (AD) process because of its ability to clea the beta-amyloid precursor protein and the possibility that it may be one the 'secretase' enzymes. A functional C-->T polymorphism in the Cathep D gene (CATD) has been reported to be associated with increased risk fc AD in Caucasian case-control studies; specifically, the T-carrying genotypes confer increased risk. We have examined this association in or own Caucasian dataset of 210 AD cases and 120 controls, and in an additional Hispanic dataset comprising 79 AD cases and 112 controls. In Hispanics we find a modest interaction between CATD genotype and age of onset on risk for AD, such that the non-T-carrying genotype confers increased risk. In our Caucasian dataset we find no evidence for associati between the CATD polymorphism and AD, although we do observe a small tendency towards an increase in the T-carrying genotypes in the ca group, consistent with previous studies. We conducted an aggregate analysis of the published Caucasian datasets and found evidence that this CATD polymorphism (or another locus in linkage disequilibrium) does contribute significant, but small (<2%) risk for AD.

Publication Types:

- Clinical Trial
- Multicenter Study
- Randomized Controlled Trial







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